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The Carbon Chronicle



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VOLUME 9; NUMBER 50

CARBON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1932

\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

CURLERS HAVE FINE BANQUET

The Carbon Curling Club held their annual President, Vice-President banquet in the Carbon Hotel dining room on Thursday evening, January 7th, and about 55 curlers and their lady friends were present. The first part of the program was the excellent repast served by the host, Percy Edwards, and following this were the various toasts.

The first toast was to the King, and the respond was made by the singing of the National Anthem. Following this was the President's address, by A.F. McKibbin, Secretary-treasurer R.J. Fairbairn then gave the financial report of the Carbon Curling Club.

Rev. L.D. Batchelor proposed a toast to the Game and with his usual humorous remarks pointed out the fine points of the game, in his estimation, as well as the unfairness he had discovered which was connected with the paying for the supper, especially as he was on the losing side. Rev. Wm. McNichol responded to this toast, and before concluding his remarks he proposed that immediately following the Carbon bonspiel (which will be held on January 19, 20 and 21) a local mixed bonspiel be held. Particulars of this will be found in next week's paper.

The next item of the program was a toast to the winners, proposed by the vice-president, F.J. Bessant, and responded to by Joe Connolly and H.C. Willson.

R.J. Fairbairn proposed a toast to the new curlers and the respond was made by W.A. Braisher and F. Barker.

J. M. Macdonald proposed a toast to the ladies, and Mrs. G.W. Malton responded.

Interspersed with the toasts was community singing in which all present joined in and had a wonderful time.

The evening's entertainment closed with the singing of God Save the King.

FIRST TOMATOES REACH CANADA FROM BAHAMAS

The first shipment of Bahamas tomatoes to reach Canada this season was recently unloaded from the steamer *Lady Somers* at Halifax. The initial consignment included 6,000 cases of fancy tomatoes for distribution to various points in Canada as far west as Vancouver. The *Lady Somers* also carried 14,000 stems of bananas, which were moved to Western points by special Canadian National Railway "banana train" of 27 cars. In addition the steamer carried four carloads of West Indies oranges for Canadian consumption.

Hockey Notes

Three more hockey games were played by the Carbon boys during the past week and again the home team did not fare so well. On Wednesday last the Hesketh team came to Carbon and lost to the locals 4-0. On Friday the Carbon boys played at Swalwell and lost 4-2. Again at Rockyford on Sunday the boys lost 3-0.

The Carbon team got away to a poor start this year and it seems that they cannot get the breaks. Most games have been close but Carbon comes out on the short end of the game. The boys are still confident, however, that their luck will change and either win or lose, games will go on as long as ice permits.

CARNIVAL PLANNED FOR FRIDAY JAN. 29

A monster carnival will be held at the Carbon skating rink on Friday, January 29th, commencing at 8 p.m. sharp. Prizes will be given for the best dressed lady; best dressed man; best comic lady; best comic man; best comic girl under 16; best comic boy under 16. Also for open class men's race; open class ladies race; boys race 12 and under; boys race, 12 to 16; girls race, 12 and under; girls race, 12 to 16. A Broomball game has also been arranged between two teams and this event should supply plenty of entertainment for the visitors.

The admission charge to the carnival will be, adults 25c; children under 16, 15c.

Following the carnival a real old-time moccasin dance will be held on the ice. There will be a charge of 25c for this dance, and all participants can either wear moccasins or rubbers.

THAT SCHOOL GIRL COMPLEXION

"If you want to retain that school girl complexion, eat onions" caroled the onion Growers of Canada at a recent conference in Windsor, Ontario. "Onions don't tear you down socially, they build you up physically" will be the theme song of the second annual "onion week" which will be held the last week of January. Ontario's premier producing districts of Essex and Kent raised 1200 carloads of the succulent vegetable in the last growing season and, already the movement of the onion crop is well under way across the prairies in refrigerator cars.

Announcement that the Alberta assembly would sit February 4th, was made by premier Brownlee this week

ALBERTA NEWS

The body of a man, identified later as Karl Sosinski, section hand of Endlang, was found on the C.N.R. right-of-way, one mile south of Scapa last Friday morning with the head completely severed from the body. Death apparently resulted from the unfortunate man being run over by a train the night before. The body, when found was frozen-solid and partly covered by snow.

Manufacture of the various lines of soft drinks began last week at the new Drumheller branch of the Red Deer Bottling Works. Drumheller is the central distributing point for a large district.

Charles Sing Lee, Calgary herbalist, widely known as the "Chinese doctor" was charged with having made a false income tax return. His case came up in police court this week and he was fined \$600 for the offense. It is alleged that Lee recorded an income of \$7000 when actually his income in 1930 exceeded \$62,000.

Prince Leo Galitzine, of Edson, well-known Alberta resident, is at present in Winnipeg taking delivery of a Fokker cabin aeroplane which he purchased from the Canadian Airways.

Red Deer is in the unique position of having 85 per cent of its taxes paid to date. Business men paid up almost one hundred per cent.

During 1931 a total of 5,464 land filings were made at the five provincial land offices in Alberta, according to figures just released by Hon. R.G. Reid, Minister of lands and mines.

December deliveries of Turner Valley production amounted to 73,022 barrels, the largest monthly total since conservation measures were put into effect this summer. The figure exceeds the previous month by 4,000 barrels.

Deliveries for the year just closed were 113,271 less barrels compared with the preceding year.

Early to bed and early to rise; Cut the weeds and swat the flies; Mind your own business, tell no lies; Don't get gay and deceive your wives Pay your debts, use enterprise And buy from those who advertise.

How is it that some folks have all the luck. Down in Quebec, a farmer had 24 hens stolen by a chicken thief, but before getting away from the poultry yard, the thief dropped a purse containing \$125. There have been no prosecutions either way.

BUSINESS EPIGRAMS

(by Ren Mulford)

A peck of diamonds and a quart of rubies wouldn't be worth their weight in Wisconsin brick cheese to a starving man lost in the American desert.

Sons and Daughters of Grand Order of the Belliache ought to take Will Roger's tip and look at the rest of the world. Gen. Average and Gen. Prosperity are helping Gen. Conditions into shape to again step lively. Cheer up!

The druggist who supplements national advertising with his own home town newspaper publicity is making post-season touchdowns on the gridiron of good business.

Judge Public is an old guy pretty hard to understand. He is willing to pay for his fads and follies but often changes his mind overnight. "The Judge" is the world's champion Apostle of Change, and his constant adviser is little Johnny Advertising.

If "blues" were a fatal malady, all the casket companies in America would have been working overtime last year.

Many a nit-wit with plans to save the Government would have trouble in financing himself over the week-end.

Long Years Ago

(Gleaned from the Files of the Carbon News eleven years ago this month)

Mr. A. Heys has been busy painting the front and changing the sign of the store formerly occupied by Lowry's Limited. This business has been taken over by Ray Coburn and will be known as The Coburn Store Ltd.

Clarence Hay has resumed his studies at Garbutts.

Mr. R. Thurnburn, from Calgary, is now visiting us in Carbon and is staying with his brother Harry Thurnburn.

Misses Renee and Jeanne Gatinne are both living among us now.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Coburn are receiving congratulations on the birth of their little daughter.

BONSPIEL TO BE NEXT WEEK

The dates of the Carbon bonspiel have been set for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 19, 20 and 21. The bonspiel committee are on the job and we understand that many fine prizes have already been arranged for the event.

Providing the roads are open it is expected that a record attendance will be there from outside towns, especially from Swalwell, Acme, Rockyford and Drumheller. With the twelve or more local links this will make a large entry list.

MARRIAGE AND A CAREER

(By Dr. H.E. Smith, University of Alberta)

Has the glamor of economic independence checked the desire of the modern girl for marriage and for children? So many conflicting opinions have been expressed regarding this question that it is refreshing to come upon some first-hand information. Phyllis Blanchard of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic has reported on the questionnaire replies of 252 young women, most of them between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three, and all of them of average or superior intelligence according to their educational histories. A majority registered an opinion in favor of marrying and having children as opposed to a working career. Eighty-two per cent were sure that marriage was most desirable, while only 18 per cent preferred a career to marriage. Five per cent were uncertain. Marriage without work was favored by 55 per cent, but 38 per cent wished to combine career with marriage.

Childless homes were regarded as ideal by only 7 per cent of the girls. Ninety-two per cent definitely expressed a desire for children. Only 6 per cent thought it advisable that mothers of young children should work outside the home, but 48 per cent approved the practice when children no longer required the mother's undivided attention.

While allowance must no doubt be made for the inexperience and idealism of these young women, it is obvious from the tenor of the replies that the marriage institution has still a good measure of support.

Cloak room attendant—Did you get the right coat and hat, sir?

Satisfied patron—no, thanks.

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We are Masters of the Art of Printing. Our Service is unequalled, and our prices are reasonable. Give us a trial order, we guarantee you satisfaction.

The Carbon Chronicle

COMMERCIAL, SOCIETY AND JOB PRINTERS

CARBON

ALBERTA

WANT ADS. GET RESULTS

Stop sniffling little boy. Can't you do something with your nose? An old gentleman inquired of a youth on a crowded street car.

"Yes, sir," replied the lad politely. I can keep it out of other folks' business."

WE RECOMMEND FOR HEAD COLDS

Vapure Inhalent, 50c; and Nyal Cold Capsules, 50c

For Bronchial Cough—Mack's Bronchitis Remedy, 75c

For Lingering Coughs—Nyal Creophos, \$1.00 per bottle.

MACK'S DRUG STORE

A. F. MCKIBBIN, PHM. B. Prescription Specialist, CARBON, ALTA.

CALGARY'S POPULAR PRICED HOTELS

HOTEL YORK

EVERYTHING NEWEST — RATES \$2.00 TO \$3.00

Coffee Shop — Best Food — Lowest Prices

ALSO OPERATING

HOTEL ST. REGIS

Weekly and Monthly Rates

RATES: \$1.50; BATHS \$2.00

Garden Freshness—Always
"SALADA"
TEA
"Fresh from the Gardens"

Disarmament,—Or War?

In the month of February, 1932, there will be convened a great conference of all nations to deliberate upon the problem of how to bring about world disarmament. It will be one of the most representative conferences ever held, while its decisions will be of the most momentous character, fraught with tremendous good or ill for all peoples.

A cynic may be inclined to inquire as to the necessity for a disarmament conference in view of the fact that in 1914-1918 a great war was fought with the declared object of ending all further war. The nations which avowed this to be their object won that war. Having won, why the continued necessity for huge armaments; why the necessity for a solemn conclave of the nations to endeavour to bring about disarmament?

The truth is: War will never be ended by war. The Great War 1914-1918 was not the first one to be fought to prevent future war. We read in the works of Mr. James Branch Cabell, an erudite student of the history and customs of the South of France, of how the Duc de Puysange in the year 1697 addressed his ten-year-old son in these words:

"Now that we have almost reached the eighteenth century, and all the nations have signed that treaty of Ryswick to prevent there ever being any more wars, and people are riding about peacefully in sedan chairs, and are living in America," etc., etc.

Yet how many wars have been fought since 1697 although even then there was a treaty signed by "all" nations to prevent war?

Following the Great War 1914-1918, the nations set up a League of Nations having as its main purpose the prevention of war. Notwithstanding that two of the greatest nations in the world refused to become members of the League, it has accomplished much, but not enough. Then followed the treaty of Locarno, the Washington conference which achieved a measure of limitation of naval armaments, and finally the Kellogg Peace Pact, signed by practically every nation, declaring war an outlaw and solemnly pledging themselves, each to the others, never to resort to war as an instrument of national policy against any other nation.

And yet, the nations continue to be armed camps. The so-called peace-time armies of today out-number those maintained prior to 1914. War instruments and machines of destruction not only possess the land and sail the seas, but they dive under the seas and fly over the land. In a machine-age, armies, navies and air armadas have become highly mechanized, holding in leash powers of destruction and horrors of suffering previously unsurpassed in man's imagination.

At a time when millions of men are out of productive employment, when want and suffering stalks through hundreds of thousands of homes, when practically every nation is plunging deeper and deeper into debt, billions of dollars are being spent annually to increase and strengthen these huge war machines. Nor is it the semi-civilized, the least intelligent, the non-Christian nations which are the leaders in these insane and criminal acts, thus forcing civilized and Christian people to prepare to defend themselves. No, it is the nations which boast of their higher civilization and call themselves Christians who are setting the pace in preparing for another war.

Soviet Russia, which claims it is setting an example to the whole world in the development of a new order, a better way in which mankind should live, is one of the worst offenders, with its government compelling the people to learn all the arts of war hand in hand with the arts of peace. The United States, far removed and immune from the century old suspicions, jealousies and hatreds of Europe, and safe from attack, leads the van in demanding a huge navy and in the maintenance of a large standing army. France remains armed to the teeth, with Italy a close second. Great Britain has gone farther than any nation in reducing armaments and is prepared to go much farther, prepared to go the limit in fact, if other countries will do likewise.

The hope of the world lies in the success of the forthcoming disarmament conference. War will not end war; rather each war but precipitates another. Disarmament alone will prevent war; it is the sole preventive measure, and in this case prevention alone will provide the cure. Give a boy a rifle and he will not be happy or content until he uses it. Give a nation a huge army, a powerful navy, airships and submarines, and as sure as night follows the day, it will, sooner or later, make use of them.

The hopes, the prayers, every ounce of influence possessed by each and every individual should be directed to making the forthcoming conference a success, wholly and completely so. Then, indeed, will a new day dawn for all nations and peoples.

To Increase Tariffs

Premier Renkin, of Belgium, announced that he intended to make use of the powers conferred by the government to increase tariffs and regulate imports. Announcement was interpreted in political circles as foreshadowing imminent defensive measures against protectionist regulations of other countries as a temporary policy.

"Do Fish Ever Sleep?" asks a scientific article. Well they ought to with all the free river, lake, and ocean beds.—B'nai B'rith Messenger.

Too Many Middlemen

If the United States folk are disrespectful to the Canadian dollar, why should this country's business men import raw materials from abroad through agencies in that country? There are too many middlemen getting their "whack" before the ultimate consumer receives his goods. In planning to stop this business the minister of trade and commerce is on the right track.—Toronto Globe.

A yield of 75 bushels of Garnet wheat to an acre was obtained on a small area near Edmonton, Alberta.

Sharp Pains In His Heart
 Nerves In Bad Condition

Mr. Fred J. Chase, Thomson Station, N.S., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills with wonderful results.

My heart would beat so fast I would have to sit down when at work chopping in the woods.

I had sharp pains in my heart when I would lie down at night.

My nerves were also in a very bad condition, but after using two boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I feel just fine, and am fourteen pounds heavier than I have been for years."



Price 50c a box

Sold at all drug and general stores, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Short Paid Letters

Christmas Greetings From United States Lacked Necessary Stamps

So many United States citizens forgot to add an extra one cent stamp to the envelopes bearing their Christmas cards this season that no less than 725,000 letters from across the border arrived short paid in Toronto during the holiday rush.

To avoid a recurrence of the difficulty, Toronto authorities stated recently, Ottawa is making a request to Washington postal administration to make better known the fact that it takes three cents to carry a letter from the United States to Canada.

3 MONTHS OFF
 WITH NEURITIS

"I suffered awful pain for two years with Neuritis and Sciatica, and was off work for three months' time. After trying everything I could think of, without getting any benefit at all, I tried a bottle of Kruschen Salts. After my second bottle, I started working again, and I am very glad to tell you I am still working, and I am quite free from any pain whatever."—S. B.

The pains of Neuritis and Sciatica are a symptom of deeper trouble—the same trouble that causes rheumatism, gout and lumbago. They are a sign of an impure blood-stream. They show that poisons have crept into the blood.

Kruschen is a combination of six natural salts, which ensure internal cleanliness and keep the blood-stream pure. New and refreshed blood is sent coursing to every fibre of your being. Neuritis, Sciatica and kindred ills all pass you by. Depression and lassitude vanish like mist before the sun.

Recalls Men Back To Work

The Oshawa plant of the General Motors of Canada, Ltd., has re-called 1,000 of its employees to work during the month of December. Improved business conditions have helped in restoring the pay roll to a nearly normal condition.

Persian Palm is a true elixir of youth. Refreshes and rejuvenates. Adds a youthful charm to the complexion. Softens and beautifies the skin. Makes hands flawlessly white. Indispensable to the woman who appreciates subtle distinction. Delightful to use. Delicately fragrant. Soothes dry and irritated skin. Corrects and preserves. A flawless toilet requisite for every discerning woman. A true aid to beauty.

How Many?

"Now, boys," said the school teacher, "is there any question you would like to ask me about long measure before I pass on to the next class?"

"Yes, sir," said Jimmy Jones, "How many policemen's feet does it take to make a Scotland Yard?"

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone. Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

Before the advent of the white man, Eskimo knives were made from native copper.

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

An evening school started a course in plumbing, and after the first lesson the class forgot to attend.

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, always quick, always certain. Stops bleeding instantly. Cauterizes wounds and prevents blood poisoning. Splendid for muscular rheumatism.

Why is that a big heart and a big pocket book seldom travel far together?

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

House spiders lay as many as 60 eggs at a time, carefully enclosing them in a bag of silk.

W. N. U. 1924

MACDONALD'S

Fine Cut

Canada's Finest Cigarette Tobacco
 with ZIG-ZAG papers attached

Epidemic Peculiarities

On Some Days Man's Skin Is Death
 To Bacteria

Man's skin on some days is death to bacteria, but on others is something they love to touch.

This strange, varying power of the skin to kill bacteria was explained to the Society of American Bacteriologists at Baltimore. The experiments were performed by Justinia H. Hill and Edwin C. White, of the James Buchanan Brady urological institute of Johns Hopkins University.

Dominion Checker Tournament

To Be Held In Regina Commencing
 February 8th

The Canadian Checker Association is holding the Annual Dominion Checker Tournament at Regina, Sask., for the week commencing February 8th, 1932. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to anyone interested. The committee hopes to make this a real tournament. Further particulars may be obtained from J. E. Watson, 974 Athol St., Regina.

The oil For the Athlete.—In rubbing down, the athlete will find Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil an excellent article. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soreness out of them and strengthens them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose, and athletes who for years, have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

Grain Raising On Indian Reserves

Indians in the three Prairie Provinces of Canada had under cultivation in 1930 about 112,000 acres. The records of the Department of Indian Affairs also show that in the spring of that year these wards of the Government sowed 38,156 acres to wheat, 24,759 acres to oats, 5,442 acres to barley, 2,918 acres to rye, and had several hundred acres of gardens. They summer-fallowed approximately 32,273 acres.

A trust may be able to limit the output of whiskey, but it can't limit the input.

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT sewing at home, good pay. Work sent, charges paid. Stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

Educating Canada's Indians

A total of 350 centres of Indian educational activity in Canada, composed of 78 residential schools and 272 day schools, is reported for 1930 by the Department of Indian Affairs. The total enrolment was 15,743 and the average attendance, 11,579.

The Darling!



What a care he is, but how precious! Your whole life is centred in him . . . If he is to be well and happy, he must be strong and robust.

Baby's Own Tablets help mothers to keep their children well. They are the ideal laxative for children—a simple and safe preventive, and a remedy for colds, simple fever, indigestion and constipation. They aid in relieving the distress which accompanies the cutting of teeth and generally promote the health and comfort of children.

25 cents a package at any druggist's.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

(Dr. Williams')

175

Queer Fish

An exploring expedition came across some queer fish in Siam which can climb steep canal banks by means of their tails and fins. They can travel on land as fast as a man walking slowly.



She's Up in the Air Again

Those she loves . . . are first to suffer when monthly pains sharper her nerves. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would ease that awful agony.

PATENTS

A List of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information Sent Free On Request.

The RAMSAY Co. Dept. 373 BANK ST. 167 OTTAWA, Ont.



Keep Foods
 Deliciously Fresh

Keep your foods—cakes, bread, pies, cut meats, etc.

—under a covering of Para-Sani Heavy Waxed

Paper. You'll be amazed at the length of

time they'll stay fresh...delicious! Para-

Sani keeps them from stalting.

Get Para-Sani in the handy,

sanitary knife-edged carton.

For less exacting uses ask for

Appleford's "Centre Pull"

Packs in sheet form.

Appleford Paper Products

LIMITED

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HAMILTON

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OTTAWA, Ont.

Western Representatives:
HUNTER-MARTIN & CO., REGINA, SASK.

Scientists Have Hopes Of The Ultimate Development Of Radio Power Transmission

Scientists have high hopes for the ultimate development of radio power transmission. Even governments anticipate it. As fantastic as it may seem, other dreams of advancement in science have materialized after experts had discouraged their possibilities.

Lawrence M. Cockaday, New York University professor and noted radio engineer, told the Canadian Press "the beam systems of extremely short waves may yet open up the field of possibility and make feasible the transmission of larger powers along the airwave paths."

"In this eventuality," Mr. Cockaday continued, "power transmission could be used for great air carriers in flight. As well as ocean liners, batte ships and moving vehicles. Even in this day it is possible to control these moving carriers by means of radio energy."

The latest development is the discovery of micro-waves, so small that they are measured in centimetres. Micro-waves permit a high degree of efficiency at receiving stations.

Further concentration of the radio "beam" in one direction, also a late development, means a higher efficiency of power at the receiving end. Mr. Cockaday has been conducting investigations into the concentration of beams.

The future can easily be imagined. The initial source of energy would be huge power plants at natural water-power developments. These developments would transmit power to various cities and community centres to be redistributed within their domains.

Each community would have a retransmitting station to distribute the energy categorically—domestic appliances, moving vehicles, etc.

The "beams" would be transmitted at various levels for different uses—one perhaps above house tops for domestic use, and another at a level where automobiles might pick up the power. To save loss of power, a receiving station at the far end of the city would pick up unused power, storing it for redistribution.

Applied to vessels at sea, the problem of diminishing fuel would no more trouble the captain. The course of the vessel might even be simplified, the power beam acting both as energizer and course-director. In the event of storms at sea, storage batteries would reserve enough energy to operate the vessel until it found the "beam" again.

Railroads would be revolutionized, and aeroplanes might utilize the two-fold advantage of the power "beam" as a course-director and energizer.

The Great Debt Illusion

If Germany defaults on her debts Great Britain is bound to follow. There is no use continuing this illusion of international debt and reparation payments. If we don't end it we may have social upheavals in which more than reparations and international debts may go by the board.

Speaking of increased taxes, is it sporting to jump on an income when it's down?—New Britain Herald.

Irish harps are becoming so rare in Ireland that some were sold recently for \$500 each.



She: "When you were young, did your mother teach you the language of flowers?"

He: "She called me 'Lout,' 'Clumsy Fool' and 'Idiot,' when I trod on her carnations."—Pages Gales, Yverdon.

W. N. U. 1924

Infantile Paralysis

New Cure Has Yet To Be Found By American Physicians

The medical profession, in United States at least, is still at a loss for facts concerning the cause or cure of infantile paralysis, it was agreed by physicians and scientists attending the twelfth annual meeting here of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease.

Even the convalescent serum, so generally advocated and administered during last summer's epidemic, is not yet proved effective; the most that can be said for it is that it does no harm, and most physicians believe in administering it on the theory that it is better to give the patient the benefit of the doubt as to its value, according to several experts.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Annette



THE WOOLLEN FROCK IS ACCOMMODATING FOR ALL-DAY TIME WEAR

Stunning and helpful slimming lines panelled skirt, raglan cut sleeves that are embodied in this model.

You have only to note its slender narrows the shoulders, and wrap-over bodice.

It's the most comfortable dress to wear 'neath your winter coat. It's so easily slipped into.

And can you imagine how fascinating it is in the fashionable almond green shade in a sheer woolen? Its only adornment are nickel buttons and belt buckle.

A few yards of material, and a few hours with the sewing machine—and you'll love it!

Style No. 865 is designed for sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

Tweed-like woollens and dull rough finished canton-faille crepe are equally nice mediums.

Size 16 requires 3½ yards 39-inch. Price of pattern 25 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name
.....

Town
.....

Decline In Educational Standard

President Of Dalhousie University Refers To School Problems

"There has been a decline in Canadian educational standards during the past few years," declared Carleton W. Stanley, president of Dalhousie University, in a year-end interview on education in general. "And this must be eliminated if Canada is to maintain that glorious democracy that has featured her educational system in the past."

Dalhousie's new president lauded the widespread systems of scholarships in British universities, stressed the need of greater development along similar lines in Canadian universities, and remarked that present-day students exhibited a gratifying interest in their work.

"The decline in educational standards," commented President Stanley, "is due to the swollen attendance at practically every university and high school in Canada, a problem that is becoming more acute every year. Understaffed for even such smaller attendances, this appalling increase means that institutions of learning are physically unable to do the work they were intended to do."

He said that, while educational authorities were quite frank about this matter among themselves, there seemed to be some unwillingness to discuss it openly, something that must be done very soon.

"The one direction in which we have grown away from democracy," he continued, "is that the cost of education has increased enormously. This is largely because of the increased attendance, and the consequent need for more buildings and for larger staffs, not through the increase of teachers' salaries, as many suppose. These have not nearly kept pace with the cost of living."

International Wheat Movement

Movement Of Wheat and Fleur Has Been Satisfactory

Considering the period from Aug. 1 to Dec. 17, the international movement of wheat and flour has been satisfactory, says a statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. World shipments for the first 20 weeks of the present cereal year have amounted to 309,000,000 bushels, compared with 311,000,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

Considering existing tariffs against imported wheat, milling quotas and other restrictive measures in effect in continental European countries, as well as the availability of supplies of domestic wheat in importing countries, the international movement of wheat during the past four and one-half months has been an encouraging factor in the wheat situation. In spite of the many difficulties resulting from the present economic situation, surplus stocks of wheat are moving into consumption at a rapid rate.

Reduction In Milk Price

Through agreement with the New England Milk Producers' Association the milk distributors of Boston have recently lowered their retail price to ten cents per quart, following reduction of a cent in the wholesale price for the second time in a week. This is the lowest price Boston has had to pay for its milk in the past 15 years.

NEW RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS



John MacMillan (left) retires as General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs Department on January 1st, after having been in the service since 1883, and General Manager since 1921. It is announced that W. D. Neil (right) is appointed General Manager of the Department of Communications of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with supervision over the system's telegraph, telephone and radio broadcasting services. Mr. Neil joined the company as an operator in 1905.

Monster Project To Impound Waters Of North Country To Alleviate Drouth Conditions

Rushing streams of Canada's broad northland may be put to work in the west country's efforts to halt the ravages of drouth—most fearful destroyer of Canadian grain crops. Gigantic plans advanced for the consideration of two prairie governments involve formation of a barren-lands lake double the size of the Great Lakes, and development of the west's greatest power project within 150 miles of Winnipeg.

Moisture would be added to the prairies' prevailing northwest wind by the proposed flooding of a monster basin in the Northwest Territories. In Manitoba's 400,000 horsepower project, advanced by Premier John Bracken, the province's lakes would be made the storehouse for moisture for the fertile portage plains in the south.

Three of the great rivers pouring into the Arctic Ocean and Hudson Bay would be harnessed if the two projects were put into force. The Mackenzie River, the St. Lawrence of the north, and the Coppermine would be dammed to form the new lake in the barrens; and the flow of the wandering Saskatchewan would be diverted if the Manitoba plan were brought into effect.

"The more information we obtain,

the better the Manitoba project looks," stated C. H. Attwood, Deputy Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, commenting on the plan advanced by Premier Bracken. At the last session of the legislature, \$12,000 was set aside for investigation of the plan for storing the flood waters of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba's northern lakes.

At the present time, the Saskatchewan flows into the north end of Lake Winnipeg at Grand Rapids, about 75 miles southeast of The Pas. Under the Bracken plan, the river would be diverted south through lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba, which parallel Lake Winnipeg on the west, and a powerful head of water would be obtained on the Dauphin River, flowing from Lake Manitoba to Lake Winnipeg.

"It has been pointed out that the water-table on the Portage Plains would be higher if the lake levels were higher," Mr. Attwood explained. "Sloughs drying out in the south draw on the water-table, it is held and as a result the sum total of available growing moisture is diminished. Besides, higher levels are sought by fishermen, duck hunters and muskrat trappers."

Though no estimate has been made of the possible cost of the Bracken project, since full information is not available as yet, it is contended that the work would not involve a large outlay. A dam would be constructed at Grand Rapids and possibly a canal to shorten the course of the Dauphin River where the power plant would be located, but few other works are at present considered necessary.

Shipment of western coal by barge down the Saskatchewan River, which flows from the Rockies' foothills, is

Bacon Trade Poor

Big Drop In World Prices Is Given As Cause

The action of the Irish Free State Government in placing a protective tariff on bacon from which the various portions of the British Empire are exempt is taken at Ottawa as an encouraging gesture towards Empire trade. However, government experts see little probability of ever building up a trade in Ireland for Canadian bacon. Ireland is itself one of the world's most noted producers of bacon which tops the market in the United Kingdom.

The bacon trade is in a bad way at present. The prices are very low. Bacon is offered retail in Canada as low as 10 cents a pound when not so long ago it was 40 and 50 cents. The big drop in this country came when Canada started exporting. For several months this year the supply was no greater than needed to meet domestic supply and prices held up. Eventually there was a surplus and when the export business started, domestic prices tumbled to an equality with world prices.

Control Of Trachoma

Regulations Expected To Be Inaugurated In Saskatchewan

Special regulations covering the control and prevention of trachoma in Saskatchewan are expected to be inaugurated in the near future, following approval of such action at a meeting of the provincial council on public health, held recently in the office of Dr. F. C. Middleton, Deputy Minister of Public Health at Regina.

Such regulations will be only part of wide changes to be made in regulations for the control and prevention of communicable diseases in the province. Present regulations, Dr. Middleton states, have not been revised since 1923.



Mason: "I heard on the wireless last night that it was certain to rain today, so I propose that we leave off work before we get wet." (Motion carried unanimously).—Sondagsnisse Strix, Stockholm.



Question Of Drought Conditions

Hon. Jas. F. Bryant Replies To Critics Of Drought Commission

In considering the question of drought conditions in southern and south-western Saskatchewan, there is the tendency on the part of some, particularly those who have not studied the question carefully, to make light of the whole matter. These parties say "There is nothing to worry about, the climate has not changed in the last thousand or two thousand years. We have had good crops in the past; we will have good crops again. Men cannot change the climate. Let us change our methods of tillage and everything will soon be alright." Some say we should cut out our summerfallow as it causes the land to drift; others say we should improve on our summerfallow methods and our crop rotation. These suggestions are good so far as they go, and if we were assured of a normal rainfall, would be productive of excellent results. But if there is a continued lack of moisture in the subsoil, and if the rainfall continues to be below the normal, these suggestions will not be productive of the desired results. Most excellent suggestions along this line were made in the report of the "Commission on Better Farming" in 1921, but today after ten years of trial of these suggestions, conditions are without parallel in the history of agriculture in Saskatchewan, and on nearly three million acres of what was once supposed to be the choicest wheat lands in the Province, an average of around one bushel of grain per acre was harvested.

There is evidence that the rainfall this autumn has been greater than for some time past, and if we enter again on a series of wet years, there will be a tendency on the part of many to forget the lessons of the drought years and a reluctance to take steps to prevent a recurrence of similar conditions in the future. It is because I believe that conditions demand more than a change in tillage methods that I offer in this article a few ideas for the thoughtful consideration of the serious-minded farmers of southern Saskatchewan and for all those who have an interest in the future welfare of the Province.

Within the last month a farmer digging a well near Olds, Alberta, found a petrified branch of an apple tree with petrified apples on it. Figs and fig leaves as well as palm leaves of a tropical variety have been found in the deep formations of the bad lands of the Red Deer River in Alberta. Near Eastend in Saskatchewan, many traces of forests and tropical vegetation and prehistoric reptiles, prehistoric horses and dinosaur bones have been found. During the summer, the bones of a prehistoric animal were unearthed not far from Saskatoon. All this is evidence of the fact that in the dim forgotten past, climate conditions were very much warmer and moister than they are today over the southern portion of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The vegetation which resulted in the vast deposits of lignite coal throughout southern Saskatchewan, could have grown only in a sub-tropical climate. Over all the areas mentioned are great accumulations of earth, of ice-worn boulders, of scratched rocks which have clearly been deposited by ice existing under polar conditions at some time subsequent to the existence of the apple tree, and the sub-tropical vegetation.

Some revolutionary force in nature created a crisis in the earth's history and brought about what has been called "The Ice Age." Geologists tell us that there have been at least four major ice ages in the history of North America, when the ice fields now in the Arctic gradually extended until they covered a great part of North America. Today in the washed out bottoms of ancient rivers and ravines, sub-tropical vegetation and the bones of prehistoric mammals and reptiles are being unearthed after they have been covered for thousands of years by earth deposits, boulders and grav-

el brought down by the icefields as they pushed their way year by year from the North during countless centuries. The last glaciation of North America, known as the Wisconsin, began to retreat northwards from southern Saskatchewan and Alberta about twenty thousand years ago according to some of the most eminent authorities. Scientists do not yet know definitely the cause of these great climatic variations, and we cannot therefore be certain that the climate of the world is not now undergoing great and extensive alterations.

From the days of ancient Egypt, there has been a belief that weather conditions ran in cycles—seven lean years with little rain and short crops followed by seven fat years with abundant rain. Recent investigations do not agree with this smaller cycle and many attempts have been made to study rainfall records in their relation to sun-spots. The most famous of all attempts to foretell the character of weather over long periods was made by Professor Bruckner of Berne, 1890. He brought together all available records of the sequence of rainfall, heights of rivers, levels of lakes and other information connected with the fluctuations between dry and rainy periods, and from all this mass of evidence, he concluded that a variation of rainfall occurred in an average period of thirty-five years in Europe. By a similar method of calculation Mr. H. C. Russell of Sydney has traced a period of nineteen years for the variation of the rainfall in Australia. Dr. Lockyer has confirmed this calculation and found that it applies to South Africa. Col. Rawson, after careful study of the records agrees with the nineteen year period in the case of South Africa.

Other scientists affirm that there is unquestionably a weather cycle of 22.4 years and it is stated that Bruckner later concluded from further study that the weather cycles ranged in length from twenty to fifty years.

In the Monthly Weather Review of March, 1931, there is a very interesting article entitled "Notes on Lake Levels" by Jesse W. Schurman, who summarizes Bruckner's data in the light of present day records and further research. Bruckner regarded as peaks of his cycle, the lake level peaks of 1820, 1850 and 1880, and some eminent scientists have concluded that the Bruckner cycle is a sub-cycle due to the planet Pluto.

During the Bruckner cycle, in continental regions, such as we find in southern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, there are two extremes, at one of which the climate is cool and wet with frequent storms for a series of years, and at the other end it is warm and dry with fewer storms for a series of years. These cycles have been traced back hundreds of years by another scientist by the name of Clough. An exhaustive examination of the records, and an analysis of the thickness of the sequoia tree rings in southern California has established the belief held by many of the greatest living meteorologists and astronomers that these smaller climatic cycles are harmonic with a larger climatic cycle, which has been variously fixed by different scholars at 252, 316 and 340 years, and it is alleged that the rain peaks have been caused by the influence of an invisible planet.

Dr. Douglas has found convincing evidence of long time weather cycles in which conditions re-occur and changes take place over a three hundred year period. His records show that in California in the year 1275 A.D. there was abundant rainfall which was followed by a terrible drought lasting twenty years during which no rain fell on the high plateaus.

C. E. P. Brooks, M.Sc., F.R.A.I., F.R. Met. Soc., honorary secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society, in his work entitled the "Evolution of Climate," speaking of Huntington's theory of the "pulsations of climate," said that formerly it was thought that the migrations in Central Asia and the Caspian Basin were caused on political grounds on account of the rise of Islam and the rule of the "accursed Turk;" but recently, however, there has arisen a class of evidence which cannot be explained away on political grounds and which appears to have decided the battle in favor of the supporters of change in the climate as the cause of the migration.

The conclusions derived from the big trees of California," wrote Mr. Brook, "have fallen admirably into line with archaeological work in Central America, in Central Asia and other regions and have shown that the larger variations even of comparatively recent times, have been very extensive if not world wide in their development."

In what is now the desert of Arizona, which so far as moisture from the Pacific Ocean is concerned, occupies a relative position to Saskatchewan and Alberta, at the east of the Pacific Mountain ranges, in regions which are now uninhabitable on account of the lack of rain, are to be found the ruins of an older civilization and evidence of an advanced state of agriculture sufficient to support a considerable population in places where at present no crops can be raised.

Turning to South America the Municipal records of Santiago, Chile, reveal that the general course of climatic variety since 1520, was similar to that in corresponding regions of North America. Santiago is a semi-arid region with an average annual rainfall of 14.3 inches. The first recorded drought in this district occurred in the years 1637 to 1640. There was a flood in 1647 after which came a series of severe droughts interrupted by occasional floods which lasted until the close of the eighteenth century. The records thus indicate a wet period centred about 1600 followed by a dry period during the eighteenth century exactly parallel to the records from the United States and Europe.

In his last book on "Climate Through the Ages" Mr. C. E. P. Brook states at page thirteen:

waves of drought and migration as the years 100 B.C., 530 A.D., 1170 A.D. After each drought peak the cycle of wet years started in again. Huntington's theory is discussed at length by J. C. Curry, in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington for 1929. Mr. Curry says in part:

"The geographical and historical evidence in favor of the existence of a six hundred and forty years cycle is inconclusive and incomplete in the absence of any explanation of its cause or causes. The alternating periods of migration and consolidation are, however, so clearly marked that their existence can hardly be a matter of controversy apart from the question of periodicity."

Mr. Curry admits that "the evidence now under consideration shows that from time to time, forest areas become steppe, and steppe areas desert, and vice versa." He admits that "it is possible that changes may occur again on a scale similar to those which destroyed the civilizations of the past," and that some such changes . . . might again take place suddenly and transform the world in the life time of our own or the next generation." Such considerations deserve greater attention than they have received in the past. The evidence has not been fully examined. The position is thus obscure; but the time seems ripe for fresh discoveries."

But there have been "fresh discoveries." The Popular Science Monthly for September, 1931, gives an account of a 1920 year tree ring calendar that has been pieced together by Dr. Andrew E. Douglas of the University of Arizona at Tucson. So important is his work that he has just been awarded the \$2,500 Research Corporation Prize by the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D.C.

An investigation of sun-spots led Dr. Douglas, an astronomer, to his study of old wood commencing in 1901. A careful comparison was made between the measurement of the rings on the big Sequoia trees of California and the rainfall at neighboring stations and a formula was developed by which the rainfall of each year could be reconstructed from the tree growth with a high degree of accuracy. Each ring in a cross section of a log represents a year of growth. The width of the ring varies according to the amount of rainfall. He applied his methods to the study of nearly two thousand big trees and later examined the rings of century old pines and Douglas firs and by patient care and comparison, has found in a tree-written record a twelve hundred year calendar of rains and droughts.

Dr. Douglas has found convincing evidence of long time weather cycles in which conditions re-occur and changes take place over a three hundred year period. His records show that in California in the year 1275 A.D. there was abundant rainfall which was followed by a terrible drought lasting twenty years during which no rain fell on the high plateaus.

Dividends Nos. 174, 175, 176 and 177 at 12% per annum

Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund

Appropriation for Bank Premises

Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including

Tax on Bank Note Circulation

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward

The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement



30th November, 1931

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock Paid up	\$35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	4,155,105.61
Balance of Profits carried forward	39,155,105.61
Dividends Unclaimed	8,723.93
Dividend No. 177 (at 12% per annum), payable 1st December, 1931	1,050,000.00
	40,213,829.54
Deposits not bearing Interest	\$170,913,903.64
Deposits bearing Interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	476,389,171.86
Total Deposits	8647,303,075.58
Notes of the Bank in circulation	33,237,097.54
Advances under the Finance Act	20,000,000.00
Balances due to Other Banks in Canada	836,763.11
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	16,455,880.18
Bills Payable	3,121,924.13
Balances not included in the foregoing	367,360.18
	721,822,189.44
Letters of Credit Outstanding	28,946,564.44
	\$825,793,436.82

ASSETS	
Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand	\$27,530,855.47
Dominion Notes on hand	39,149,403.25
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	3,000,000.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies	15,842,986.38
	\$85,543,245.10
Notes of other Canadian Banks	8,378,737.54
Cheques on other Banks	25,329,297.98
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	3,144.37
	36,032,466.96
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities (not exceeding market value)	85,473,058.48
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value)	24,641,816.53
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	11,935,404.81
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	39,137,266.36
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	37,156,111.72
	\$348,630,551.82
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad debts	231,576,220.24
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	124,581,388.79
	419,545,043.66
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	17,277,976.75
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	2,163,752.46
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	981,177.15
Liquidities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	28,966,586.64
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies	6,172,799.58
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,780,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	344,628.84
	\$825,782,436.82

NOTE.—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT, President

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

We have examined the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1931, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the branch offices.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1931, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. A. B. BRODIE, C.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co. Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 28th December, 1931.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1930	\$4,186,778.29
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1931	5,448,327.82
	\$9,555,105.61

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividends Nos. 174, 175, 176 and 177 at 12% per annum

Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund

Appropriation for Bank Premises

Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including

Tax on Bank Note Circulation

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward

\$9,555,105.61

M. W. WILSON, General Manager

Montreal, 28th December, 1931.

I have been fortunate in being able to make use of a number of detailed and entirely independent records for different parts of the world, such as the Annual Rings of the big trees of America, the Literary and historic records of Europe and China, the Levels of the Caspian, the Racial Movements of Asia, and the Floods and low water stages of the Nile, and these have shown so good an agreement with each other and with such records of solar activity as we possess, that I cannot but feel that the climatic fluctuations portrayed are definitely real and demonstrate the solar control of climate in the absence of disturbing geographical changes."

According to Professor J. Barrell of Yale University, forests at one time extended over South Western Asia which was then a well watered plain. Ultimately these forests gave place to

STRONG STEPS TAKEN TO CURB UNREST IN INDIA

Bombay, India.—The Government's strict ordinances dealing with every phase of Nationalist activity are now in effect throughout all India.

New and sweeping special decrees, covering the whole Bombay presidency, including the Province of Sind, outlawed 500 Nationalist organizations, including Anti-Drink leagues, spinning schools and boys' boarding schools.

All citizens were warned they might be sentenced to two years of hard labor for peaceful picketing, persuading anyone not to pay taxes, boycotting British goods or public servants, or contributing funds to the Nationalist cause.

Other ordinances, operative in all India, empowered the authorities to fine children for Nationalist activities, the fines being collectable from their parents. Collective fines may be imposed on whole villages and towns.

The authorities may make arrests, raids and searches without warrants, or order the imprisonment of persons without trial. They may control public utility services, posts, telegraphs, railroads and steamships, and exercise the right of confiscation of property.

Banks, retail stores and insurance and shipping companies suffered a serious slump in trade. Nearly all Hindu stores, schools and colleges remained closed in mourning for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the Nationalist leader.

As it has become a penal offence for newspapers to print Nationalist programs or any notices that might be construed as inciting, the congress followers adopted the method of writing their announcements, with chalk in huge letters on sidewalks, sides of buildings and other prominent places.

Groups of small boys have been employed by the Nationalists in many cities to parade the streets behind the congress flag and to shout such slogans as "Boycott British Goods," "Gandhi's Government Is Here," and "Long Live the Revolution."

In his jail at Yeroda, Mahatma Gandhi continued to enjoy every courtesy, even being permitted contact with other Nationalist prisoners.

There were persistent rumors Gandhi and other leaders might be deported.

The Government may seize stocks of commodities from private citizens or corporations, compensating them at a price fixed by the Government. The publication of false rumors may be punished by a year's imprisonment.

Room For Britshers

Door Still Open For Desirable Class With a Little Capital

Saint John, N.B.—The district conference of land settlement superintendents of the Maritime area with officials from Ottawa and Fredericton was in session here.

T. MacGladery, Ottawa, chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board of Canada, said the door was "still open to Britshers who come to Canada, with a little investment capital and work hard, and also to other desirables who will not become charges upon the community."

Friends Of Soviet Union

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Farmers' Unity League stated recently that delegates sent by it to Russia would shortly make lecture tours of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Carl Axelson is to visit points in Northern Saskatchewan, L. P. McNamee will speak in the south and Miss Florence Bowes will tour Alberta. They have been addressing meetings in Eastern Canada under the auspices of the "Friends of the Soviet Union."

Police Wound Suspects

Vancouver, B.C.—Two alleged burglars were wounded by Vancouver police bullets on city streets and eight other suspects were arrested. Police believe the arrests will clear up a number of burglaries and house breakings reported in the downtown and west end districts in the past few weeks.

W. N. U. 1924

Storms In Europe

Resultant Floods Are the Cause Of Six Deaths

London, England.—Storms from Portugal to Scandinavia and floods in many parts of Europe caused six deaths, and distress for several ships.

The British steamer Jersey City sent urgent calls for help from a position near the Scilly Islands, saying it was out of control with its machinery broken down. A motor barge sank in the Thames estuary, but the crew of three was saved.

The Grecian steamer "Alexandria" grounded two miles off the coast in Dungeness Bay in the English Channel and later was refloated.

A violent southwester delayed departure of the liner "Paris" from La Havre, France, three hours. A fishing boat sank in a fierce gale off the Breton coast, but the crew of two was saved.

The wind had reached a force of 80 miles an hour over some parts of Great Britain Wednesday night, January 6, while the Scilly Islands were lashed by a 93-mile gale. The battleship "Royal Sovereign" and the cruiser "Exeter" went to the assistance of the British freighter "Trevaylor," which had lost a propeller and was drifting in peril off Plymouth.

The tremendous gales were accompanied by rain storms which flooded much of England, Ireland and Wales, and forced suspension of quayside and other activities in many places. A boat belonging to H.M.S. Whirlwind was swamped at Sheerness and one seaman was lost.

The harbor at Lisbon, Portugal, was shrouded in dense fog and several accidents were reported.

The wind in London was so violent that a mail van was blown over on its side in the centre of the city.

The weather bureau said the gale was one of several due to strike during the next few days.

From Prague, Czechoslovakia, came reports of floods that submerged many homes and resulted in one death.

Halberstadt, Germany, reported the deaths of three persons in floods in the surrounding territory.

Considerable property damage but no loss of life was suffered in the neighborhood of Bar-le-Duc, France, where the Marne and several other rivers were in flood.

Give Wrong Impression

Newspaper Criticized On Attitude Towards Schools

Saskatoon, Sask.—Daily and weekly newspapers give the child the wrong "slant" on school life, according to Dr. S. R. Laycock, of Saskatchewan University. Newspapers comment in September on the fact that the child must give up his freedom on returning to the school which the papers give the atmosphere of a "prison" and similarly in June, they are "let out" from their mythical school prison. Dr. Laycock, lecturing to a class on school management, declared that newspapers should refrain from such adverse comment.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON JANUARY 17

JESUS AND NICODEMUS

Golden Text: "God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish but have eternal life."—John 3:16.

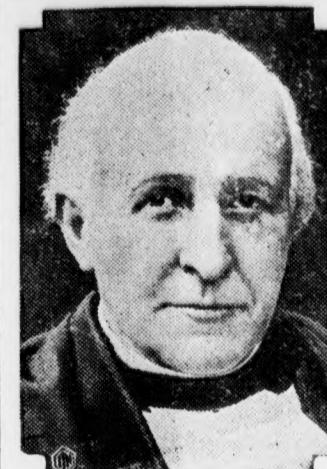
Lesson: John 3:1-21.

Devotional Reading: 1 John 5:1-5.

Explanations and Comments

The Necessity For the New Birth, verses 1-6.—Nicodemus was a very important man among the Jews—a Pharisee (a member of that sect which as a rule appears in the Gospels as bigoted and hypocritical) and a ruler of the Jews, a member of the Sanhedrin, the council of seventy men who formed the Jewish Court of Justice. See John 7:45-52; 19:39-42. He was a cautious man, and doubtless did not wish to be seen visiting the new Rabbi, therefore he sought Jesus out at night. We are told in John 12:42 that some even of the Sanhedrin believed in Jesus, but dared not let this be known lest they be put out of the synagogue. Nicodemus' first words show that he was convinced that Jesus was a divinely-commissioned Teacher, and that Jesus' teaching was authenticated by His miracles; he had come to listen to Him.

CRITICIZED BY PRESS



His Grace, Cosmo Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, who has been severely criticized by the British press for the form of prayer which he has authorized for use on January 3rd, when the Church of England will hold united intercession services.

Mountie Has Narrow Escape

Shot Misses Constable's Heart By Narrow Margin

Aklavik, N.W.T.—The shot fired at Constable A. W. King, of the R.C.M.P., by a crazed trapper at a lonely cabin on the old Yukon trail, missed the constable's heart by a scant inch, a medical examination of King has revealed. The injured man, cared for by Dr. J. A. Urquhart in hospital, is recovering.

Meanwhile a patrol headed by Inspector Eames is pressing forward 80 miles to reach the Yukon trail cabin to arrest Albert Johnson, who is believed to be the demented man seen tampering with Indian trap lines and who is blamed for the shooting of the constable.

The wounded officer was placed on a sleigh by his companion, Constable R. G. McDowell, and brought to Aklavik.

Back To the Land

Montreal, Que.—In the operation of its scheme for the return to the land of former farmers now living in the city and unemployed, the provincial department of colonization had placed 23,000 persons on the farm, or some 6,000 families, during the year 1931, according to a statement of Hon. Hector Laferre, Minister of Colonization and Fisheries.

Appointed Deputy Governor

London, England.—Sir George Ernest May, a director of the British Overseas Bank and well-known actuary, has been appointed Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in succession to Sir Frederick Richmond, who has resigned.

Mail Pouch Disappears

Boston, Mass.—Postal authorities here were notified that a mail pouch containing \$100,000 worth of cheques and securities which had been placed on a Boston-bound train in Lowell, had disappeared.

"WELSH WIZARD" ON REST CRUISE



With a solar toupee concealing the luxuriant crop of hair for which he is noted, David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister of Great Britain and leader of the Liberal Party, is shown with his wife and their daughter, Megan, upon their arrival in Bombay, India. The wartime leader left England with his family, after the recent elections, for a tour in the East, on the advice of his physicians.

For Imperial Trade

Australia Takes Strong Stand For Trade Within Empire

Canberra, Australia.—Through the medium of "talking pictures," Prime Minister Joseph Lyons declared the new Australian Government stands for the fullest measure of Imperial preferential trade with Great Britain and her sister Dominions. The Government would earnestly strive to make a success of the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, he added.

Mr. Lyons introduced the members of the new United Party before the cameras. The occasion was the gathering of the cabinet to formally take office.

Consideration of revised tariff schedules will be the first business of the new Australian Parliament when it assembles on February 17, it was announced after the first meeting of the new cabinet under the Prime Minister this afternoon.

The first act of the United Party cabinet was to re-appoint Claude Reading to the board of directors of the Commonwealth Bank.

Churchill Delivers Address

Praises Premier Bennett As a Man Of Vision

Nassau, Bahamas.—In his first public appearance since his recent accident in New York, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was guest at dinner here of the executive council, the legislative council and the House of Assembly of the Bahamas. His excellency, the administrator, Hon. Charles Dundas, presided. Mr. Churchill showed facial evidence of his injury but appeared in vigorous health.

"The Bahamas should be the garden of Canada," Mr. Churchill stated in a brief address in which he recommended the closest relations with the Dominion. He praised Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, as "man of vision." The Empire will not fall to pieces. It is sound at heart and the workers of Britain have set themselves to keep it safe as of old," Mr. Churchill said.

War On Bookmakers

Drastic Campaign Against Betting Anticipated In Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Man.—Winnipeg bookmakers are reported in for a hot time in the next few weeks. Following the arrest of two officials of the Provincial Treasury Department charged with embezzlement of more than \$100,000 and statements from the accused that they had lost money in race track gambling, provincial authorities are turning their attention to the activities of the bookies.

Police officials decline to discuss the matter, but a drastic campaign against betting is anticipated.

Moslem Leader Dies

Lahore, India.—Sir Muhammad Shaff, noted Moslem leader and delegate to the recent Indian Round Table Conference at London, England, died here at the age of 62.

DEBT ACCORD IS BEING SOUGHT BY THE BRITISH

London, England.—Indications that the British Government was seeking to form a united front with the French for the international reparations conference to be held at Lausanne appeared at a meeting of a cabinet sub-committee.

Contrary to expectations, Viscount Snowden of Icknshaw, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose stand for British interests at The Hague reparations conference in 1929 made him a national hero, attended the meeting of the sub-committee on reparations.

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British treasury expert, who has acted as a link between the British and French Governments in discussions preliminary to the Lausanne conference, also attended.

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald cut short his vacation in Scotland and prepared to leave for London partly to negotiate with France over a date for the Lausanne. The British are pressing for either January 18 or 20, while the French have proposed that the conference be delayed until January 25.

Japs Capture Port

Hulutao Is Taken By Japanese Without Resistance

Mukden, Manchuria.—The port of Hulutao, south of Chinchow on the Gulf of Liatotuno, which Governor Chang Hsueh-Liang planned to turn into a great outlet for the products of Manchuria, was captured without resistance by the Japanese.

Japanese army headquarters explained the occupation was part of the campaign to suppress banditry in South Manchuria and that the larger question of the port's future must depend on negotiations in which the Mukden Government of Tsang Shih-Yi probably will be considered heir to the equity of Chang Hsueh-Liang who was deposed as governor of Manchuria by Japanese troops.

Already, however, influential Japanese are urging that Hulutao be included in the Japanese-controlled communications system for all Manchuria.

Legislative Sittings

Saskatchewan House To Open On Thursday, February 4

Regina, Sask.—The fourth session of the seventh legislature of Saskatchewan will open on Thursday, February 4, according to official word received from Premier J. T. M. Anderson.

On the same date the legislature of Alberta will open, and also the House of Commons at Ottawa. In view of this popularity of February 4 for opening legislative sittings, it is considered likely that Manitoba's House will also convene on that day, though official word to that effect is as yet lacking.

Early Chicken Hatch

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—A hen belonging to Mrs. Robert Moreland of the Sault Ste. Marie has surpassed the feat of the Saltfleet, Ont., hen reported to have hatched six chicks in the open a few days ago. This hen, a barred rock, hatched nine chickens under the back porch of the Moreland home. The family is reported doing well.

Noted Aviator Is Killed

Miami, Fla.—Dale (Red) Jackson, co-holder of the world's endurance aeroplane record, was killed when an Amphibian plane he was stunting above the municipal airport fell approximately 2,000 feet to the ground.

Writer Hit By Truck

Clarkson, Ont.—Sidney H. Preston, well known author, was struck by a truck while turning in his car on to the Hamilton Highway here, and is lying in a critical condition with concussion of the brain.

Royalty At Sandringham

London, England.—The King and Queen are expected to remain at Sandringham, Norfolk, where they spent the Christmas holidays, until the end of this month.

ACID STOMACH



EXCESS acid is the common cause of indigestion. It results in pain and sourness about two hours after eating. The quick corrective is an alkali which neutralizes acid. The best corrective is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained standard with physicians in the 50 years since its invention.

One spoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia neutralizes instantly many times its volume in acid. Harmless, and tasteless, and yet its action is quick. You will never rely on crude methods, once you learn how quickly this method acts. Be sure to get the genuine.

The ideal dentifrice for clean teeth and healthy gums is Phillips' Dental Magnesia, a superior tooth-paste that safeguards against acid-mouth. (Made in Canada.)

THE HOUSE OF DREAMS-COME-TRUE

— BY —
MARGARET PEDLER

Author Of "The Splendid Folly," "The Hermit Of Far End," Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., London.

CHAPTER X.—Continued

Hastening their pace, she and Nick skated up to the edge of the lake where Lady Latimer awaited them, and as he introduced the two women to each other it seemed as though the eyes of the woman on the bank asked hastily, almost frightenedly: "Will you prove friend or foe?" And Jean's eyes, all soft and luminous like every real woman's in the presence of love, signalled back steadily: "Friend!"

"Claire!" said Nick. And Jean thought that no name could have suited her better.

She was the slenderest thing, with about her the pliant, delicate grace of a harebell. Ash-blond hair, so fair that in some lights it looked silver rather than gold, framed the charming Greuze face. Only it was not quite a Greuze, Jean reflected. There was too much character in it—a cer-



When TEETHING makes HIM FUSSY

One of the most important things you can do to make a teething baby comfortable is to see that little bowls do their work of carrying off waste matter promptly and regularly. For this nothing is better than Castoria, a pure vegetable preparation specially made for babies and children. Castoria acts so gently you can give it to young infants to relieve colic. Yet it is always effective, for older children, too. Remember, Castoria contains no harsh drugs, no narcotics—is absolutely harmless. When your baby is fretful with teething or a food upset, give a cleansing dose of Castoria. Be sure you get genuine Castoria with the name:

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CHILDREN CRY FOR IT

W. N. U. 1924

tain gentle firmness, something curiously still and patient in the closing of the curved lips, and a deeper appeal than that of mere wondering youth in the gentian-blue eyes. They were woman's eyes, eyes out of which no weeping could quite wash the wistfulness of some past or present sorrow.

"So you are one of the Charnwood Petersons?" said Lady Latimer in her soft, pretty voice. "You won't like me, I'm afraid"—smiling—"I'm living in your old home."

"Oh, Jean won't quarrel with you over that," put in Nick. "She's got a splendid castle all her own somewhere in the wilds of Europe."

"Yes. Birnfels is really my home. I've never even seen Charnwood," smiled Jean. "But I should like to—some day, if you will ask me over."

"Oh, yes, certainly you must come," replied Lady Latimer a little breathlessly. But she seemed unaccountably flurried, as though Jean's suggestion in some way disquieted her.

"But of course, Charnwood—now—isn't a bit like what it must have been when the Petersons had it. I think a place changes with the people who inhabit it, don't you? I mean, their influence impresses itself on it.

If they are good and happy people, you can feel it in the atmosphere of the place, and if they are people with bad and wicked thoughts, you feel that, too. I know I do." And there was no doubt in the mind of either of her hearers that she was referring to the last-named set of influences.

"But I think Charnwood must be lovely, since it's your home now," said Jean sincerely.

"Oh, yes—of course—it is my home now." Lady Latimer looked troubled.

"But other people live—have lived there. It's changed hands several times, hasn't it, Nick?"—turning to him for confirmation.

Nick was frowning. He, too, appeared troubled.

"Of course it's changed hands—and heaps of times," he replied gruffly.

"But I should think your influence would be enough to counteract that of—of everybody else. Look here, Chuck discussing rotten, psychic influences, Claire, and come on the ice."

"No, I can't," she replied hastily.

"I haven't my skates here."

"That doesn't matter. We've a dozen pairs up at the house. One of them is sure to fit you. I'll go and collect a few."

He wheeled as though to cross the lake on his proposed errand, but Claire Latimer laid her hand quickly on his arm.

"No, no," she said. "I can't skate this morning. I'm on my way home."

"Oh, change your mind!" begged Jean, noticing with friendly amusement Nick's expression of discontent.

"No, really I can't." Claire's face had whitened and her big eyes sought Nick's in a kind of pathetic appeal.

"Adrian is not—very well today. My husband," she added explanatory to Jean.

The latter was conscious of a sense of shock. She had quite imagined Lady Latimer to be a widow, and had been mentally engaged in weaving the most charming and happy-ever-after of romances since the moment she had seen that wonderful change come over Nick's face. Probably her impression was due to the manner of his first introduction of Claire's name, "A friend of ours lives there—Lady Latimer," without reference to any husband lurking in the background.

She observed that Nick made no further effort to persuade Claire to remain, and after exchanging a few commonplace remarks the latter continued her way back to Charnwood.

It was so nearly lunch time that it did not seem worth while resuming their skating. Besides, with Claire Latimer's refusal to join them, the occupation seemed to have lost its charm, and when Jean suggested a return to the house Nick assented readily.

"She is very sweet—your Lady Latimer," remarked Jean, as they walked back over the frostily crisp turf. "But she looks rather sad. And she isn't the kind of person one associates with sadness. There's something so young and fresh about her; she makes one think of spring flowers."

Nick's face kindled.

"Yes, she's like that, isn't she?" he answered eagerly. "Like a pale golden narcissus."

They walked on in silence for a few minutes, the thoughts of each dwelling on the woman who had

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Easy to Take

just left them. Then Jean said softly:

"So that's the 'prior claim'?"

"Yes," he acknowledged simply.

"You never mentioned that she had a husband concealed somewhere. I quite thought she was a widow till she suddenly mentioned him."

"I never think of him as her husband"—shortly. "You can't make light and darkness."

"I suppose he's an invalid?" ventured Jean.

Nick's face darkened.

"He's a drug fiend," he said in a low, hard voice.

"Oh!"

After that one breathless exclamation of horror Jean remained silent. The swift picture conjured up before her eyes by Nick's terse speech was unspeakably revolting.

Years ago she had heard her father describing the effect of the drug habit upon a friend of his own who had yielded to it. He had been telling her mother about it, characteristically oblivious of the presence of a child of eleven in the room at the time, and some of Glyn Peterson's poignant, illuminating phrases, punctuated by little, stricken murmurs of pity from Jacqueline, had impressed a painfully accurate picture on the plastic mind of childhood. Ever since then, drugmania had represented to Jean the uttermost abyss.

And now, the vision of that slender, gracious woman, Nick's "pale golden narcissus," tied for life to a man who must ultimately become that which Glyn Peterson's friend had become, filled her with compassionate dismay.

It was easy enough, now, to comprehend Claire Latimer's curious lack of warmth when Jean expressed the hope that she might go over to Charnwood some day. It sprang from the nervous shrinking of a woman at the prospect of being driven to unveil before fresh eyes the secret misery and degradation of her life.

Jean was still silent as she and Nick re-entered the hall at Staple. It was empty, and as, by common consent, they instinctively drew towards the fire Nick pulled forward one of the big easy-chairs for her. Then he stood gloomily staring down into the leaping flames, much as Tormarin had stood the previous evening.

Intuitively she knew that he wanted to give her his confidence.

"Tell me about it, Nick," she said quietly.

"May I?" The words jerked out like a sigh of relief.

He dropped into a chair beside her.

"There isn't much to tell you. Only,

I'd like you to know—to be a pal to her, if you can, Jean." He paused, then went on quickly: "They married her to him when she was hardly more than a child—barely seventeen. She's only nineteen now. Sir Adrian is practically a millionaire, and Claire's father and mother were in low water—trying to cut a dash in society on nothing a year. So—they sold Claire. Sir Adrian paid their debts and agreed to make them a handsome allowance. And they let her go to him, knowing, then, that he had already begun to take drugs."

"How could they?" burst from Jean in a strained whisper.

Nick nodded. His eyes, meeting hers, had lost their gay good humour and were dull and lack-lustre.

"Yes, you'd wonder how, wouldn't you?" he said. His voice rasped a little. "Still—they did it. Then, later on, the Latimers came to Charnwood, and Claire and I met. It didn't take long to love her—you can understand that, can't you?"

"Oh, Nick—yes! She is so altogether lovable."

Strong Position Maintained by The Royal Bank of Canada

Total Assets over \$25 million—Liquid Assets Stand at \$348,630,000—Profits of \$5,448,327 amply cover dividends and usual appropriations.

The maintenance of its usual strong position and ready ability to meet the rapidly changing trade conditions are among the outstanding features of the annual report of The Royal Bank of Canada. The statement, which is for the fiscal year to November 30th, is now going forward to shareholders. It will be immediately accepted as further striking proof of the successful manner in which Canadian banks are dealing with the problems brought about by depressed business conditions.

The general statement of assets and liabilities shows total assets in excess of \$825,000,000, a reduction of only about 7% as compared with the amount reported at the end of the previous year. In the light of lower commodity prices and general slackening of activity, the maintenance of total assets at such a high level should be regarded as a remarkably good showing. In keeping with its policy the Bank's liquid position, as usual, is a strong one, liquid assets totalling \$348,630,551, or over 48% of liabilities to the public. The principal accounts included among them are cash items of \$150,286,891; Dominion and Provincial Government securities of \$85,473,058 and Canadian Municipal and British foreign and colonial public securities of \$24,641,816. Call loans total \$76,293,380 and naturally represent a substantial reduction for the year, those in Canada being down \$18,847,955, or

33%, and those abroad over \$7,000,000.

The generally lessened business activity is further reflected in commercial loans, which are \$419,345,043, as compared with \$444,815,877 a year ago. Letters of Credit also show a reduction—nearly \$10,000,000—obviously due to curtailed international trade.

Total deposits stand at \$647,303,075 as against \$695,589,060 at the end of the 1930 year. The decline, as is well known, has been principally in deposits elsewhere than in Canada, those in the Dominion being down only \$7,160,200, and now amount to \$479,165,064, as against \$486,325,264.

Satisfactory Profits

The many shareholders of the Bank will be particularly interested in the Profit and Loss account and the showing made should be regarded as very satisfactory. Profits for the year amounted to \$5,448,327, and these added to the amount brought forward from the preceding year brought the total available for distribution up to \$9,555,105. Payment of the usual 12% dividend absorbed \$4,200,000; a contribution of \$200,000 was made to Officers' Pension Fund; the usual amount of \$400,000 was appropriated for Bank premises and \$600,000 was set aside for Dominion Government taxes. After meeting all these charges the substantial amount of \$4,155,105 was carried forward to credit of Profit and Loss into the next fiscal year.

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On mules, we find two legs behind
And two we find before;
We stand behind, before we find
What the two behind be for.

(To Be Continued.)

Japan is aiding its poultry raisers.

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of anything, Just advertise it
in THE CHRONICLE**TOWN & COUNTY
Personalographs**

Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Nash and Daphne were Calgary visitors on Thursday last and returned to Carbon on Friday.

Mrs. Joe Varhaast and two daughters, of Acme, spent the past week visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. Rochester.

A number of Carbonites attended the hockey game at Swalwell on Friday last.

Lawrence Poxon spent a few days in town last week, and has gone back to his job on the Calgary-Drumheller bus run.

Miss Lucy Ruff left on Sunday for her home in Delta after spending the past month visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H.N. Elliott.

The auditors are here this week checking over the books of the Municipal District of Carbon.

Mr. and Mrs. A.F. McKibbin, Mrs. S. F. Torrance and Mrs. R. J. Fairbairn motored to Drumheller on Tuesday.

The Carbon Curling Club is putting on a dance in the Farmers Exchange hall on Tuesday evening, January 19. This will be the first night of the Carbon bonspiel and a record crowd will no doubt be in attendance. The Alberian orchestra has been engaged to play the music.

The weather changed rather suddenly on Monday night and we have been experiencing a cold snap. On Wednesday morning the temperature was down to 30 degrees below zero and there is no sign of warmer weather as we go to press.

The curling rocks at the local rink have all been re-sharpened and in most cases the rocks have been improved. Curlers can now make a three foot draw to the button—at least some of them can.

NOTICE

All season tickets to the Carbon skating rink are now due and payable. If you are skating or playing hockey you must pay your fees immediately or keep off the ice.

Read the Ads. in the Carbon Chronicle

CHRIST CHURCH, CARBON1st. Sunday—Holy Communion 11 a.m.
2nd. Sunday—Evensong & Sermon 7:30
3rd. Sunday—Mattins & Sermon 11:00
4th Sunday—Evensong — Sermon 7:30
5th Sunday—Evensong — Sermon 7:30Baptisms, Funerals and Weddings
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The Carbon hockey team will play at Beiseker on Friday night of this week.

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MEN'S RUBBERS, Red Sole, Rolled Edge,	95c
MEN'S STORM RUBBERS, Cloth Tops,	\$1.10
MEN'S FELT BOOTS, Leather soles and heels,	\$1.95

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